

How the World Looks to Him

United States Army Is Learning 1916
Style of Warfare As Adopted in Europe

Many New Ideas Are Gathered From the Great Conflict Which United States Army Men Are Trying Out; Infantry Men Good Trench Diggers.

By
Rene Bache

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—It is a new business, the 1916 style of warfare, and the United States army has deliberately taken up the task of learning it.

To get the requisite lessons in some of the more important subjects relating to it, the general staff of our war department, soon after the breaking out of the great conflict, sent a number of clever officers abroad to act as "military observers" with the various armies. The reports written by them have furnished suggestions out of which have come many new departures in our military methods, the most important having relation to trench fighting.

It is realized that if an enemy were able to land some hundreds of thousands of men on our shores, and to establish one or more bases of operations, the war would be conducted largely in this novel fashion. Accordingly, the troops of our regular army, and to some extent the militia also, are being taught how to dig the new-fangled trenches by which, incidentally, all sorts of experiments are being made with automobile field searchlights, armor-clad cars, and a great variety of other contrivances, which our military authorities are anxious to try out.

Infantry Men Good Trench Diggers.

Thanks to special training in the art, recently acquired, there are probably no more expert trench diggers at the present time than our infantry soldiers. They know how to construct fire trenches and shelter trenches—the latter being in the rear of the fire trenches and occupied for dwelling purposes. They have learned how to excavate the zigzag trenches, the latter being in the rear of the fire trenches and occupied for dwelling purposes. They have learned how to excavate the zigzag trenches, the latter being in the rear of the fire trenches and occupied for dwelling purposes.

played, with improved machinery for generating them.

Armored Automobile Favored.

Meanwhile the Ordnance bureau of the war department is building experimental numbers of armored automobiles—small forts on wheels, in the use of which men and officers must be specially trained. A "hand-dreadnought" of this description carries half-a-dozen soldiers, is provided with one or two machine guns, and is protected on all sides by half-inch plates of steel. Thus it may safely enter the zone of fire and help in checking an enemy's advance, or if surrounded by the foe, it could be fired upon by friends without danger to its crew.

In the present conflict certain principles of optics are being employed in novel ways, especially for the purpose of achieving invisibility. But of ideas in this line none seems so curious as the recent discovery of a United States army officer, that field of view, when painted in vertical stripes of red, blue, and yellow, disappears from view at a distance of a little over half a mile.

To teach our soldiers to shoot straight, they have what is called "combat practice," which simulates warfare in the open. The targets used are made to imitate in appearance living men. These targets are of red cloth, and are placed in the line of men standing, kneeling, or lying down. They are wooden silhouettes, cut out of inch plank, and some of them represent men on horseback. Some of them are so actuated by mechanism as to jump up at intervals from behind embankments. Others run on wheels along a track. When hit, they fall over and are "dead."

Art of Hiding Is Important.

An important part of the fighting man's education relates to the art of hiding himself from the enemy. He is informed, in the course of his lessons, that snipers are lurking in the bushes in a certain vicinity, and that he must sneak out and try to "put" them. Not knowing exactly where the snipers are, he is obliged to proceed with utmost caution, crawling on his stomach and taking advantage of whatever cover he can find. At length he catches sight of the quarry, a couple of dummy sharpshooters out of wood. Popping! Two carefully aimed shots knock both of them over, stone dead.

The usefulness of that terrific new weapon, the hand-granade, depends on its accuracy with which it is thrown. It is an art our soldiers are rapidly acquiring through

practice. In every one of our infantry regiments there are a number of skillful base-ball players, who, as might be expected, become quickly expert in the business of throwing. The likelihood seems to be that they, together with others whom they may coach, will eventually form regularly organized squads of throwers—to revive a designation that long ago became obsolete.

Hand Grenades and Bombs.

Although scientific hand-grenades are so conspicuous as a novelty, our war department has quietly started in to make them some time before the war began. The pattern it adopted is a stout brass tube 5 1/2 inches long and weighing only twenty-three ounces when charged with one-third of a pound of high explosive. But, though so small it can wreck a trench, or blow a hole in a machine gun, or a hole in a tank, or a hole in a ship, or a hole in a fort, or a hole in a city.

There are also bombs. One reads a lot about their use in hand-to-hand fighting, in the trenches and from house to house in war-torn villages. We must have bombards as well as special training. Experiments in bomb manufacture have occupied a good deal of the war department's attention of late, a number of styles being turned out, including a "drop bomb," for use by aviators, and a "wrought-iron tube bomb," which is a wrought-iron tube pointed at one end, filled with high explosive, and set off on impact by a fulminate or mercury fuse.

Bomber Troops Learn New Method.

On the Texas border our soldiers have been learning the new art of fighting with light. Much of the up-to-date warfare is conducted at night, and during the hours of what ought to be darkness the battlefield is more or less continuously illumined by field searchlights and various kinds of military fireworks. The searchlights are employed not only to discover the enemy's position and movements, but also to render attackers temporarily blind by their glare. They are huge klieg lamps, carried on motor-trucks, and the gasoline that serves to propel them also generates electricity for their lights. Various models have recently been tried out by the war department, which is likewise experimenting with "flares" and other pyrotechnic devices of the sort referred to.

New Kind Of Scouting.

There are also men being trained in the novel business of photographic scouting. A scout thus employed is

usually mounted, and carries with him a new kind of telephoto camera that will make snapshots. Having taken a picture of an enemy position, or whatever else may be wanted, he returns to headquarters and hands over his exposed plates to another man who operates a field darkroom in a tent. Within an hour the printed photographs are in possession of the staff and a few minutes later, if desired, lantern-slides of them are available for projection upon a screen.

One of the most interesting new departures is the reorganization of the Life Saving service, now part of the Coast guard, on a military basis. Henceforth each surfman, instead of being merely hired for the season as heretofore, will be regularly enlisted and provided with a Krak rifle, and must learn to shoot straight with the rifle, to handle the machine gun with which every one of the life saving stations will be equipped, and to dig trenches in the sand of the beach, in time of war he must watch for the approach of an enemy by sea. But the most important military use of the Life Saving service is to protect the government's wireless plants, which are scattered along our coasts at distances of two miles. To destroy them by landing small bodies of men from ships would be a first thought. But within five minutes after an alarm was given, there would be a sea-going power-boat on its way to the threatened point, from every station along that part of the maritime littoral, each boat carrying a dozen men and a machine gun. When assembled, they would compose a formidable force.

Mus Depend On Volunteers.

Inasmuch as we possess no standing army of great size, like the nations of Europe, we must depend in case of war mainly upon volunteers. It is not sufficient, therefore, to train a lieutenant to be a good lieutenant, or a captain to be a good captain, but we must also train the business of a lieutenant, and the business of a captain, and the business of a major, and the business of a colonel, and the business of a general.

The "zarrison schools" for officers, as we call them, are at Fort Leavenworth, at Fort Monmouth, at Fort Sill, and at Fort Benning. The course at each of these schools is three years, and the best men go from them to the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. The honor graduates of the Staff College are sent to the Army War College in Washington.

The Army War College is under the direction and authority of the general staff. Its present head is Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb. All of its students are officers not below the rank of captain. It is not a school in the ordinary sense of the word, but an assemblage of officers to study war

--- HOROSCOPE ---

Sunday, June 18, 1916.

After early morning, when Jupiter and Neptune are adverse, this is rather a fortunate day, since Mercury rules for good traveling, especially when journeying to visit friends. Writers for newspapers and periodicals should make the most of this configuration, which is read as exceedingly profitable for those who use the public prints.

The stars that encourage writing are believed to be especially kind to those who send letters today. Proposals of marriage are well directed while this configuration prevails.

Danger from bathing or pleasure parties on the water is supposed to be augmented by planetary conditions today. During the summer the stars will be most kind to students and all who devote to books that lead to abstract thought.

Sundials in government affairs again are prophesied. The stars are read as indicating plots and double-dealing, gossip and libel suits.

Excitement in Paris, as long foretold, is imminent with the death of June. Peril from enemies is indicated.

Changes in language or a wider knowledge of varying tongues is one of the probabilities of the next ten years, when world conditions will demand that Americans acquire familiarity with Russian as well as French, the stars declare. They foresee closer contact between the United States and Russia.

There is a sign, said to indicate many transfers of residence property near New York city. Fine old estates will pass to new owners.

Birthdays will be appreciable in the next year in this connection. Everything learned by our military observers abroad is communicated in the shape of written reports to this establishment.

Works Out Defence Plans.

The War College works out plans for the national defense. If we get into a fight with a foreign power at any future time, it would be able to produce instantly a scheme of operations so complete in minutest detail that a mere touch on a button, as one might say, would set in motion the whole of our vast and complex military machinery. Telegraphic orders, already formulated, would only have to be dispatched, and the entire work of mobilizing troops, equipping them for the campaign, and furnishing them with requisite supplies, would be done without friction, without necessity for discussion, and without loss of time. All the first steps of the war would be determined in advance, and the War department would be free to de-

velop the children born before 1917 will have the best possibilities of mental development.

Americans are to be more successful than ever before in history, if astrologers are to be believed. Fame for two young men who will achieve extraordinary things within six months is foretold.

Persons whose birthdate it is may have business worries soon. They should not speculate.

Children born on this day may be inclined to be rather extravagant. These subjects of Gemini have many admirable characteristics. Girls should make advantageous marriages.

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Monday, June 19, 1916.

Under the influence of evil this day and for this reason matters of importance should be delayed. Under this rule persons are easily swayed to extremes of thought and action. It is very bad for initiative of any sort.

Diplomacy comes under a sinister way in this configuration. It is not favorable for peace overtures or for any decisions that may involve future action.

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Washington's Mother

Practical Knowledge Enables Her To Manage Large Plantation And Shape Future For Her Son, George Washington.

BY MADISON C. PETERS.
(Copyright 1916 by Madison C. Peters.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON was eighth in direct descent from William Ball in a straight line back to 1480. The family came originally from Birkham, England, the spot where William the Conqueror paused in his devastating march from the bloody field of Hastings.

William, the first of the Ball family in America, settled in Lancaster county, Virginia, in 1650. His descendants were distinguished in the social, literary and political life of the colony. William Ball left two sons, William and Joseph. Of this Joseph Ball, George Washington was the grandson, through his youngest daughter Mary, who was born in 1708, at Epping Forest, in Lancaster county, Virginia, in the peninsula that separates the Rappahannock from the Potomac river.

No records of Mary Ball's early womanhood have been preserved. Of her personal appearance we know nothing, although Washington Irving called her "a beauty and a belle." His information was based on George Washington Parks Curtis, the only eye witness who wrote of her appearance in middle life.

Conspicuous in English History.

The Washingtons, Washingtons, Washingtons, as Washington's English ancestors spell the name in different periods, had played a conspicuous part in English history.

Augustine Washington was George Washington's father's name. On March 8, 1729, he brought Mary Ball to his plantation at Wakefield, upon the Potomac. Here on February 22, 1732, George Washington was born. A few years later the Washingtons moved to a plantation opposite Fredericksburg.

In 1741 Mary Washington's husband died at the age of 43. She was now 25. He left her with a very large estate, but limited pecuniary resources. He also left two sons of the first wife and four sons and one daughter of his second wife, Mary Washington. George was but 12 years old when his father died and it was to his mother's guidance that he often referred as the source of his usefulness and success. Her thorough knowledge of practical life enabled her to superintend all the affairs of her household and to supply by indefatigable industry and incomparable ingenuity the necessities as well as the comforts for her family.

From his mother's early instructions Washington imbibed that love of truth for which he was remarkable and which is so pleasingly and profitably portrayed in the favorite anecdotes of his childhood.

There are no authentic particulars of the life of Mary Washington for several years prior to the Revolution. Virginians were taught, however, to be at any sacrifice. The land kept the family, but it afforded small margin for the education of four boys and one daughter, hence Mary Washington wisely prepared her sons to make their way in the world. As early as 17 years of age the younger Washington had actually taken the necessary steps preliminary to entering the English navy, which the disapproval of his mother prevented. The sons of Virginia gentlemen were sent to college at home and abroad. Not so George Washington. The son of the parish was his teacher. During one winter he rode on horseback ten miles to school returning home at night, helping with the chores. During another season he ferried himself across the Rappahannock to the old academy at Fredericksburg.

Has Safe Counselor.

Mary Washington had a safe counselor in her stepson, Lawrence Washington, who at 25 was made by his father the head of the family. He was bequeathed the estate of "Hunting Creek" upon which a name was changed to Mt. Vernon, in compliment to a British admiral and which George Washington inherited upon Lawrence's death.

This Lawrence Washington, through Mary Washington's training, was looked up to by the children younger than he. He was a man of many talents, to be their father's representative and he talked business with his stepmother as if she were a man. The mother superintended the plantation where everything used upon the place was raised and manufactured. The cotton was spun and woven into garments; the wool was washed, carded, spun and woven into linen-woolens; and when the linen was all flax on the plantation and the household duties ended she spent the evening, like Lucretia, with her maids about her making clothes for the family and servants. The sugar, lard, flour, molasses, vinegar and cider, kept under lock and key, was managed by Mary Washington and that key went everywhere that Mary went—except to church on Sunday, when it was locked up in the closet. No wonder George Washington was a great man, with such a great mother.

How different the beauties and belles of the old time from many of the beauties and belles, dressed dolls, of the present day, who are never home but are always out, who are possibly be anywhere else, whose home are mere refectories and dormitories, to whom the father commands are an inconvenience, who eat arsenic to improve the complexion and whose only heaven is a good show. You will search his life in vain to find a great man whose mother was a follower of the flimsy foibles of fashion.

Poise and patience are enjoined by the stars.

While activities of socialists and radicals are being out of their advocated reforms, the stars declare that many public utilities and state organizations will be put under government control.

Danger from explosives is supposed to be increased when Uranus is in evil place as the planet is today.

Mexico continues under the rule of the planets, which indicates lengthened troubles.

Women, come under an influence, which presages new lines of political activity. Their work in the national campaign is to be reckoned with most critically, the astrologers warn. A high official may lose much through some misunderstanding.

Heat and untoward conditions of the weather may be dangerous to dwellers in cities and children should be safeguarded with great care.

Persons whose birthdate it is should beware of accidents during the year. They should also be discreet in associating with friends of opposite sex.

Children born on this day may be high-strung and quick-tempered, but these subjects of Gemini and Cancer, who are on the cusp, should be lucky in all worldly matters.

When the prince of Wales marries his wife will receive \$10,000 a year which will be necessary to \$10,000 should she survive his royal highness.

F. J. Mainland, one of the chief officials of Barclay's Bank in London, has a record of 50 years of service without one day's absence through illness.

DEAR MR. KAMBLE
MY FANCY DOES NOT SPEND
A CENT ON ME, BUT I DO
NOT COMPLAIN—DO YOU
THINK HE'S SAVING IT FOR
A RAINY DAY?
—BELLE GREENSTEIN
YES—AND ALL THE TIME
PRAYING FOR CLEAR WEATHER!